

Carroll Free Press:

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From the Mobile Advertiser. SKETCH OF THE TEXAS GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Our readers have seen a list of the members of the Texas Provisional Government or Cabinet, as it is called comprising a full set of officers, as under our government. As some of those names may be historical, a brief sketch of their characters may not be unacceptable. By the politeness of a friend, recently from Texas, we are enabled to furnish the following:

The President of the new fledgling Republic, DAVID G. BURNET, is a native of New York. He has resided in Ohio and Louisiana. At Natchitoches, on the Red River he was known, for some time, as a correct merchant and honorable man. Relinquishing business there, he made an excursion to the Comanche region, (north-west Texas) where he remained some time, trading with the savages. Afterwards, on the passage of the colonization laws in Texas; he repaired to Mexico, and there, as Empresario, contracted with the government to settle three hundred families on a tract of land, known as Burnet's Grant, in Texas.

He then visited the United States, and at New York, in 1830, assigned his contract to the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company. With the fund realized from this operation, he returned to Texas carrying with him the materials of a steam saw mill, which he set up, near Lynch's ferry, on the San Jacinto. In this enterprise he was not successful, and turned his attention to the practice of the law, among the members of the rising colony in his neighborhood. Under a judicial organization, provided by a law of Coahuila and Texas, but never carried into effect, the appointment of a Supreme Judge was intended for him. Hence in Texas his address has been that of a Judge.

Judge Burnet is a man of moderate disposition, inquiring temper, and sound mind. It has been doubted whether in the present emergency some one of more energy might not have been preferable; but energy is not the quality most wanting in Texas. Judge Burnet's prudence and moderation, joined to his sober judgment and patriotic virtue, will suggest those wise counsels, so much needed in Texas, to repress rash enterprises and allay foolish dissensions. As a Judge, moderator and mediator, we regard him as one well fitted for the place he occupies; and as promising to do Texas eminent service in the high career, upon which she is now entering.

DON LORENZO DE ZAVALA, Vice President of Texas, is a native of Merida, the principal city of the province of Yucatan. He is now about fifty years old. His life has been one of great distinction. He was President of the Convention which framed the Mexican Constitution, has been Governor of Mexico, Minister to France, and has held other high offices under the general government of that fine but much abused country, and wretchedly oppressed people. His fame, however, will chiefly rest upon his literary achievements, which do him high honor. His observations, during his visits to Europe and the United States, are on record in his "Vues" to those countries. His "Ensayo Historico" is a handsome monument to his learning, judgment, and liberality. Zavala is a man of proudly independent character, and will always speak out his mind honestly, both as to regards persons and events. In this way he has made himself obnoxious to many of the notorious aspirants, without pretensions to distinction, in Mexico, and has drawn down the hate of infuriated partisans. His mind is of an enterprising, liberal cast, which looks far beyond the petty passions and prejudices of the present moment, and fixes its gaze upon an improved state of things, of which his countrymen can form no conception. As a case of general information and enlightened forecast, as a forcible and elegant writer, he stands among the Mexicans without a superior, and indeed without a rival.

GEO. SAMUEL P. CARSON, Secretary of State, is well known in North Carolina, where he represented a district in Congress. His parliamentary career was not undistinguished. As a public speaker he was full of energy, and usually made a decided impression. Becoming involved in a duel with ———, which terminated fatally to his antagonist, his views of further distinction in North Carolina gradually changed. Within two years, he removed to the neighborhood of Red River, settling himself down upon a tract of land, which though comprised within a territory which has been organized into a county by the Legislative Council of Arkansas, belongs, without doubt, to Texas. Here, having taken with him a large force, for he has a very handsome property, he opened a plantation. The troubles came on in Texas, and a Convention was held, to which he was elected. By this body he was chosen Secretary of State.

GEO. CARSON is a man of very ardent temperament, quick and sudden to the verge of rashness but yet often displaying much sustained power. So much confidence is reposed in his talents, experience and force of character, that he, next to Burnet, would have been preferred for the Presidency.

ROBERT PORTER, Secretary of the

Navy, formerly of N. Carolina, and a Representative also in Congress from that State, is not unknown to the people of the Union. Mr. Potter was one of the most promising among the public men of North Carolina. With abilities, admirably well fitted to achieve a warm and lasting popularity, he was at one time the idol of the many in his native State. In the legislature of that State; he became early conspicuous for his vigorous and all but successful opposition to the Banking System, sustaining his grounds in a series of speeches remarkable for their depth of research, ingenuity of argument, and brilliancy of manner. In Congress, his career, which was equally promising, was unfortunately closed in by a domestic difficulty, the strange and tragic termination of which is within the recollection of every reader. Whether his suspicions were well or ill-founded, nothing can justify the mode of his revenge. Conviction and imprisonment followed his unmentionable operation; but the extent of his popularity was attested by his election to the House of Commons, although in close prison at the time of that demonstration. Expulsion followed his entrance into the House, on the grounds of dishonorable appropriation of lost money at a gaming table, and he withdrew to Texas. In the Convention, he signalized himself by his unremitting hostility to certain land speculations, which he branded as frauds, and through his instrumentality it was that an article was inserted in the Constitution annulling certain laws, under which large grants of lands were claimed.

Mr. (or as he is called in Texas, Colonel—every man in Texas has a military title, and nothing lower than a major's) Colonel Potter (and for aught we know he is a Colonel of right) is between forty and fifty years old; low of stature, compact and athletic. Square built is a term applicable to his shape, and that shape displays perfect symmetry, and is indicative of much physical strength. His complexion is fair, though much freckled, and his hair curls naturally in short ringlets, lying close to the head. His face evinces constitutional irritability; but he generally, in the very whirlwind of debate, keeps a close guard over his temper. His self-possession is indeed quite remarkable. Nothing puts him out or embarrasses him. His address is easy, graceful and winning; the tones of his voice, in conversation; equable and gentlemanly. His talent in debate is of a kind calculated rather for the service of the opposition than of the ruling party: of a fearless temper, he loves to fasten on what he considers abuses and worry them down, until he has fairly hunted the venomous life out of them. To him, it matters not, what force is arrayed against him. The more difficult the achievement, the more glorious. That vice which taints the noblest minds, excess of ambition, has spread in his character. If he main tains his often avowed resolution, to baffle the schemes of dishonest speculators and expose spurious land titles in Texas, he will do a public service there.

THOMAS J. RUSK (it is spelled improperly in all the newspapers, *Rush*, Secretary of War, is the youngest Roman of them all, being not far on the shady side of thirty. He is a Georgian by birth, and practiced law, creditably and with success, in some of the upper counties of that State, till within two years. In Nacogdoches, to which place he removed, he soon obtained popularity, and has filled a place in the two Conventions, which have yet in Texas, within a year.

Colonel Rusk, without the present advantages of very large experience, or highly cultivated mind, is a man of undeniable talent. His knowledge of legal principles is sound and extensive. In debate, his addresses, though ardent and energetic, are intended for the judgment as well as for the feelings, and do not fall short of their aim. Honorable, high minded, enthusiastic, a lover of liberty and of his country, from having cherished appropriate sentiments so natural to so often by interest and passion, he never fails to communicate a spirit stirring ardor to the hearts of his hearers. His speeches in the Convention were said to have been glowing throughout with a generous flame that lighted up the bosoms of all who heard him. Having faith, as we have, in the purity of his heart and generosity of his emotions, believing that his principles are sound and his talents equal to any situation, to which he may be called, we congratulate Texas as that Thomas J. Rusk is among her counsellors.

BAILEY HARDIMAN, Secretary of the Treasury, is a planter, of handsome means and respectable character.

MR. THOMAS, Attorney General, is yet to show what is in him. Among the circle of his acquaintance, he is no doubt favorably known, other

wise the Convention would not have made him Attorney General of Texas.

Tender Mercies of War.—At the battle of Austerlitz, a division of the Russian army which fought in alliance with the Austrians, in retreating mistook its way and was gradually forced by Suelt's advance, on a large extent of smooth space covered with snow. The space was found to be a frozen lake. The French halted at its edge, and commenced a heavy fire of cannon, not on the unfortunate Russians, but on the lake. The ice, loaded with men, horses and guns, at last gave way under the cannon balls, and in another moment the whole division was engulfed.

TREATY WITH THE WYANDOT INDIANS.

ANDREW JACKSON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas a Treaty was made and concluded between John A. Bryan, Commissioner on the part of the United States, and William Walker, John Barnett, and Peacock, Chiefs and Principal Men of the Wyandot tribe of Indians in Ohio, acting for and on behalf of the said Tribe.

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded between John A. Bryan, Commissioner on the part of the United States, and William Walker, John Barnett, and Peacock, Chiefs and Principal Men, of the Wyandot tribe of Indians in Ohio, acting for and on behalf of the said Tribe.

Article 1. The Wyandot tribe of Indians in Ohio cede to the United States a strip of land five miles in extent, on the east end of their Reservation in Crawford county, in said State—also, one section of land, lying in Cranberry Swamp, on Broken Sword creek, being the one mile square specified and set forth in the treaty made with the said tribe on the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord 1817—also, one hundred and sixty acres of land, which is to be received in the place and stead of an equal quantity set apart in a supplemental treaty made with the said Indians on the seventeenth day of September in the following year; all situate and being in the said county of Crawford.

Art. 2. The said five mile tract, as also the additional quantities herein set forth, are each to be surveyed as other public lands are surveyed, by the Surveyor General, and to be sold at such time and place, allowing sixty days notice of the sale, as the President may direct.

Art. 3. A Register and Receiver shall be appointed by the President and Senate, in accordance with the wishes of the delegation of chiefs, whose duties shall be similar to those of other Registers and Receivers. They shall receive such compensation for services rendered, not exceeding five dollars per day for every day necessarily employ in the discharge of their duties, as the President may determine.

Art. 4. All expenses incurred in the execution of this treaty, and in the sale of the lands included in it, shall be defrayed out of the funds raised therefrom, including such expenses and disbursements as may have been incurred by the delegation to Washington; and such allowance to individuals who have assisted in the negotiation, as the chiefs in council, after a full and fair investigation, may adjudge to be reasonable and just, shall in all cases be made.

Art. 5. Such portion of the moneys arising from the sales as the chiefs may deem necessary for the rebuilding of mills, repair and improvement of roads, establishing schools, and other laudable public objects for the improvement of their condition, shall be properly applied under their direction, and the remainder to be distributed among the individuals of said tribe as annuities are distributed.

Art. 6. The moneys raised by the sales of the lands for all the above mentioned objects, except the last, shall be paid by the Receiver on the order of the chiefs; and such order, together with the receipt of the person to whom payment shall be made, shall be the proper voucher for the final settlement of the accounts of the Receiver; but the funds for the tribe shall be distributed by the Register and Receiver to each person entitled thereto.

Art. 7. By the 21st article of the treaty concluded at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, dated the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the schedule thereto attached, there was granted to Lionquott, or Hatt King, Ronlondee, or Warpole, Tayarontoyea, or Ronlondee, the Logs, Danawout, or John Hicks, Mononuee, or Thomas, Tayandottanueh, or George Panch, Hon-dan-a-waugh, or Matthews, chiefs of the Wyandot nation, two sections of land each within the Wyandot Reservation—The aforesaid chiefs, their heirs, or legal representatives, are entitled to, and allowed one section of land each, in the above designated tract of five miles, to be selected by them previous to sale; and the same shall be sold as the other lands are sold, and they allowed to receive the respective sums arising from said sale.

Art. 8. If during the progress of the sale, the Indians are not satisfied with the prices at which the lands sell, the Register and Receiver shall, on the written application of the chiefs, close the sale, and report the proceedings to the War Department; and the President may appoint such other time for the sale as he may deem proper.

Art. 9. The President shall give such directions as he may judge necessary for the execution of this treaty, through the proper Departments of the Government.

Signed this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six:

JOHN A. BRYAN,
Com'r on the part of the U. States.
WM. WALKER,
JOHN BARNETT, his x mark.
PEACOCK, his x mark.

In presence of us,
JN. McLENE,
JOHN McELVAIN.

Now therefore be it known, that I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, accept, ratify, and confirm the same, upon the condition expressed in the aforesaid resolution of the Senate, which condition is as follows: "Provided, That after the word 'moneys,' in the fifth article, the following words shall be inserted therein: 'not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.'" In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the sixtieth.

ANDREW JACKSON,
By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Charlemagne, Captain Richardson, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 8th May, Paris papers have been received to the 7th, containing London dates of the 31 May—Nat. Int.

Extract of a letter from Frankfurt, dated 1st instant.

"We learn that the three great Courts of the East have sent fresh instructions to their Ambassadors at Paris relative to any eventual intervention in Spain. Count Nesselrode is said to have desired Count Pahlen to protest against Spain, the Russian Ambassador is to demand his pass ports; or if France affords any covert succor to Spain, the Count is to inform his Government, which will send subsidies to Carlos. It is said that Prussia confines herself at present to a simple protest, without declaring her intentions should an intervention actually take place. Prince Metternich declares himself against an intervention, on the pretext that Russia may take advantage of it to imperterose in the affairs of the East."

A CONSPIRACY.

A conspiracy among the slaves at St. Jago was recently discovered on the eve of being put into execution, by information of a slave to his master, who had but a short time before been instructed with the secret. The Governor was immediately informed, and the military put in motion at 9 o'clock at night. When they arrived at the place of rendezvous, found 200 slaves mostly mounted, preparing for the bloody scene, when an encounter took place, and the cannon that overlooked the parade ground, commenced firing upon them, and they dispersed, leaving some killed and many prisoners. Among the prisoners were two chiefs, who were tried and found guilty and shot. Many were flogged and some receiving 1000 lashes, most of whom died. Their plan as confessed on the trial, was to rush into the town of Porto Praya at midnight, seize the arms of the military, and if they would not join, (the black soldiers) kill them, and then commence the work of destruction on the inhabitants, by killing men, women and children—take all their money that could be found, seize the shipping and embark for Africa. For a long time past much discontent had been manifested by the slaves, and they were impressed with the idea that when the Portuguese government passed laws prohibiting the slave trade, that they had at the same time passed laws for their emancipation, which was withheld by the Governor, who they supposed, was influenced by their masters.—The immediate cause of the insurrection was in consequence of the arrival of a new Governor, who, not giving orders for their liberation, made them despair of ever getting it; which determined the course they pursued. There was a very remarkable circumstance that took place while executing the two ring leaders. One of them had been a runaway, lived a long time in the mountains, and always evaded pursuit, had been very dexterous in every thing he undertook, so much so that he acquired the name of Prophet. While on trial, he confessed his guilty intention without any symptoms of fear for the consequence, and informs his friends and well wishers among the blacks, that the whites could not kill him, which they all believed. When taken out to be shot, tied to his companion, he walked to the place of execution with

firm steps, and by every gesture of his person insinuated that it was all vain in them to think of killing him. When placed before a platoon of ten men who fired at the word, fell—but it was soon apparent that the prophet was not dead, being only dragged down by the falling of the other, who he was tied to, and who was in reality shot. A second platoon advanced and found him not hurt—they then put the muzzles of two guns to his ear, & despatched him.—On examination of his body they found no signs of a wound, although six men out of ten had orders to aim at him. The man who gave the information was immediately set free by subscription.—N. Y. Gaz.

FATE OF A ROBBER AND HIS WIFE.

We translate the following from a French paper:—

An individual passing through the wood in the department of Louvres, at the commencement of the evening, was stopped by a man with a pistol in his hand, who demanded his purse or his life; the traveller gave him about 12 francs, affirming that he had no more in his possession. The robber took the money, and the stranger fled from him with all possible speed, trembling with fear, but notwithstanding, well satisfied with escaping on such good terms. He soon arrived at a farm, where he thought himself secure; he claimed the hospitality of the inmate, after relating the unfortunate adventure, and imprudently added that he had succeeded in concealing a large sum of money from the rapacity of the robber. The mistress of the house, who was then alone offered him an asylum, and told him he should sleep in the hay loft, this offer was accepted with gratitude, the traveller preferring to lodge badly than run any more risk by going further. He had scarcely entered the hay loft when the master of the house arrived: the latter announced to his wife that fortune had been this time unfavorable to him; that he had only met with one stranger, from whom he had obtained 12 francs.

The woman immediately knew that the person she had sheltered was the individual her husband had robbed, and she disclosed to him what had passed during the absence of the robber, and they agreed that the man should mount the hay loft when the stranger was asleep, and precipitate him into the under apartment, where the woman was to stand prepared with a pitchfork ready to despatch him. Fortunately for the stranger, he overheard every word of this conversation and kept himself on his guard for the moment the robber should approach him; this happened a very short time afterwards, when the stranger pretended to have fallen asleep. On the robber's approach, the traveller struck him a violent blow on the head with a stick which had the effect of precipitating him into the room below, where the wife, with a single blow, severed the head from the body. The stranger made his escape, and on his arrival at the next village, he denounced the woman. She was afterwards arrested and executed for the murder of her own husband.

Wire Bridge.—The greatest curiosity perhaps there is in Freyborough, is the suspension bridge over a chasm 160 feet in length. The bridge over the Menia in England, under which ships can sail, is a wonder—a wonder perhaps of the world—but it is not greater, if so great a wonder as this is over such a chasm, and it is made of wire—the covering excepted. My heart leaped out of my mouth as our diligence rumbled over it, but although the wires will quiver a little, it is as safe as the granite column on the shore, on which the wires hang. It is beautiful too, one is never weary of looking at it. It seems as if the fairies had been to work there, weaving tiny wires to ply in the air. Another curiosity is the Cathedral here, the principal entrance to which it was constructed for, there is a tablet there which represents the demons precipitating sinners into the very flames of hell.

[Brooks.

Lake Disasters.—The Buffalo Daily Journal says, that on Saturday morning, the 30th ult. during the prevalence of a dense fog, the steam boat *United States*, Capt. Hart, which left that port on the Friday evening previous, for Chicago, struck on a sunken rock, familiarly called by sailors a "nigger head," near the lake shore, about four miles above Portland Harbor, which stove a hole in her bottom, and caused her to sink in a few hours. The cargo of the *United States*, with which she was heavily freighted for Chicago, and other intermediate ports, was all safely landed on the narrow beach which skirts the iron-bound shore; as was also, we are pleased to learn, the crew and passengers—of the latter of whom there was a large number, and among them many ladies and gentlemen of this place. The goods, when landed, were

but little injured; but it was feared, that if a blow occurred on the lake previous to its being removed from the beach, it would be greatly, if not wholly damaged or lost.

The steamboat Wm. Penn, Capt. Burnham, also went ashore, during the same fog, and about the same time, four miles this side of Erie. She ran hard upon the beach; and as she is rather old, it is thought she will go to pieces.

DAVID THOMAS, Esq. Attorney General of the Texian Republic, died at Galveston Bay, Texas, on the 21st ult in consequence of a wound inflicted by the accidental discharge of his own pistol. He was a native of Kentucky and for many years an eminent practitioner of the bar in Tallahassee, Florida.

We copy the following excellent receipt from the London Morning Herald:—

IMPROVED COOKERY.

To make a match.—Catch a young gentleman and lady, the best you can; let the young gentleman be raw, and the young lady quite tender. Set the gentleman at the dinner table; put in a good quantity of wine, and whilst he is sipping stick in a word or two every now and then about Miss, this will help to make him boil. When getting red in the gills take him out in the drawing room, set him by the lady, and sop them both with green tea—then set them at the piano and blow the flame till the lady sings; when you hear the gentleman sigh, it is time to take them off, as they are warm enough. Put them by themselves in a corner of the room or on the sofa, and there let them snipe together the rest of the evening. Repeat this three or four times, take care to place them side by side at the dinner, and they will be ready for marriage whenever you want them. After marriage great care must be taken as they are apt to turn sour.

MOUNT HECLA.—In 1783, threw up a current of burning lava, sixty miles long and fifteen broad. In Mexico, a plain was filled up into a mountain one thousand six hundred feet high by an eruption in 1759. Its heat is so great that it continued to smoke for above twenty years afterwards; and a piece of wood took fire in lava, three years after it had been ejected, at a distance of five miles from the crater. Sometimes they throw up mud, produce extensive devastations.

It is stated in the New York Journal of Commerce, of Saturday evening, that the money market was becoming more easy, and that stocks, in consequence, had considerably advanced.

Accounts have been received at Philadelphia, of the arrival in England of Mr Jaudon, the Cashier of the U. S. Bank, and entire confidence is felt in the success of his mission—the obtaining of twenty millions of dollars in specie, or its equivalent.

LORENZO BOW.

Was an oddity, of the oddest kind. His sayings for a time, like those of the celebrated Rowlin Hill filled the newspapers, and pleased the people from Maine to Louisiana. Bow was known in all parts of the Union; and it is probable that not a town nor city of any note was left unvisited by him. The story of his raising the Devil, and the way he did it, is well known. The best anecdote of him is, that being at a Hotel kept by one Bush, in Delhi, N. Y. the residence of the celebrated General Root,—he was importuned by the latter gentleman, in the presence of the landlord to describe Heaven. "You say a great deal about that place," said the General, tell us how it looks." Lorenzo turned his grave face, and long waving beard, towards Messrs. Bush and Root, and replied with imperturbable gravity, "Heaven, friends, is a vast extent of smooth, rich territory, there is not a root nor bush in it, and there never will be."

Asbestos chests for preserving merchants' papers, books &c. are getting into great vogue in Baltimore. Several successful experiments have been made with them—heating them red hot, while the contents remained perfectly unchanged. Asbestos is an excellent non-conductor of heat, and of a mineral fibrous texture resembling flax when flexible, as it often is—going then under the name of Amianthus. Its character is magnesian.

The MATCH RACE on the New York course, between the Northern and Southern horses, Post-boy and John Bascomb, the first owned by ROBERT TILLOTSON; and the latter by Wm. H. JOHNSON, came off on Wednesday. The race was won by Colonel Johnson, his horse taking two four mile heats in succession. Much interest was excited, and a good deal of money is said to have been lost and won on the race.

Nat. Int.